## CONGRESS AT WORK.

Considerable Discussion in the Senate Over General Legislation in Appropriation Bills.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill Finally Passed by the House of Representatives.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Allison, relating to fees of pension claim agents and attorneys. It is identical with the pensian bill recently passed by the House. It was general legislation, he said, and repealed all legislative provisions contained in the Pension Appropriation bill of last year.

Mr. Beck agreed with Mr. Allison as to the impropriety of attaching general legislation provisions to an Appropriation bill; but the Pension Appropriation bill was not the only bill to which such provisions were a tached. The Senate was obliged either to adopt that legislation or lose the bill. The ramedy, Mr. Beck said, was in an amendment to the joint rules which would prohibit the Senate from agreeing to the provisions of general legislation in appropriation bills.

Mr. Dawes explained that the Senate conferees had objected to the legislation last year, and rejected it; but the House refused to pass the bill without it.

Mr. Hale said the remedy suggested by Mr. Harris was the only remedy, and no matter now important the legislative provisions might be, when found in appropriation bills

they should be struck out. Mr. Ingalls said he had listened with interest to the Senators who had roared so loudly and thundered in the "index" upon the impropriety of general legislation upon appropriation pills. He admired the vigor with which the Senator from Tennessee (Harris) with resounding clamor smote his deak and declared he for one was willing to stand up in solid phalanx, and declared the House should be resisted, if necessary, to the death. This amusing comedy had been repeated over and over again, iterum iterum que, in the past five years. We had repeatedly resolved there should be no legislation on appropriation bills. We had declared that the practice was vicious. We had withdrawn ourselves and gone up into a high mountain and declared we would have nothing to do with it Mr. Ingalls critised the action of the Appropriation Committee and the Conference Committees of the Senate, which always yielded, he said, to the House on this point, no matter what the merits of the question involved. In the twelve years of his presence in the Senate he had never heard the Senate conferees report that the House Committee had yielded. The Sen-ate, he said, was the only body of which he knew that had voluntarily cast itself into and let its adversary go free. The Senate needed no joint vote on the subject under debate; it only needed to take a stand and adhere to it.

Mr. Hale said it was easy to claim another body had more backbone than this body, but the Senate was liable to be confronted any moment in such a bill with legislation so inherently and strictly just that the Senate would hardly feel it ought not to pass. The Pension bill was a case in point. Hundreds of thousands of worthy people were interested in that bill, and if the House should grievance, against which those people had been loudly protesting, no Senator would feel like disregarding it.

Mr. Allison thought the Appropriation Committee should thank Ingalls for the imences to that committee. If Ingails' statements were true that committee was able, at its will and pleasure, to lead seventy-six members of the Senate. He would remind Mr. Ingalls that when he (Ingalls) was engaged, toward the close of the session in packing his trunk for his trip to Kansas, the Committee on Appropriations was still diligently at work in an effort to reach a conclusion regarding the same appropriation bill, The Government had to go on; it could not go on without money, and so the differences between the two houses had, in some way, to be composed. Allison cited many instances in which the Senate Conference Committees had succeeded in getting the House Committee to withdraw the provisions to which the Senate had objected. It may be, he said, that the 4th of next March would be upon us before the completion of the Pension bill, and an immediate session of the Forty-ninth Congress might be necessary. For his part, be was perfectly willing to remain, and let the men who were to come in on the 4th of Merch deal with the question. The navy was now being run without any appropriation because the two Houses were at disagreeeasy, Mr. Allison continued, for Senators to stand up and scold the Committee on Appropriations, and with genial and courteous phillipic talk of its surrendering House. The Senator from (Ingalls) should bear in mind the members of that committee were mortal men, not such men as the Senator from Kausas. They had more infirmities than he, but they did the best they could; | the Senator thought the proper thing he (All'son) wanted the entire body of Senators

Mr. Mitchell said in regard to the complaint about the pension law, that difficulty would have been avoided if the bill reported at the lest session from the Senate Committee on Peusions had become a law.

to fell the committee so.

The pill introduced by Mr. Allison was then referred to the Committee on Pensions. Mr. Hawley offered a resolution, which lies over one day, requesting the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to communicate to the Senate a historical statement covering the public policy of the Executive Department of the Confederate S ates during the late War, reported to have been lately filed in the War Department by

General Sperman. Mr. Lapham then addressed the Sanata on the subject of commercial treaties, and controverted the argument that they were unconstitutional.

On the conclusion of Mr. Lapham's remarks Mr. Morrill, in moving to refer to the Figance Committee the resolution offered by himself, relating to the reciprocity treaties, to which his remarks yesterday were directed, took occasion to say he sunnesed the Committee on Finance would soon be rendered altogether unnecessary by reason of the action of the State Depart. ment, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, its reference was postponed until to-morrow. After executive session, the Senate adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- On motion of Mr. Valentine, the bill was passed granting the right of way to the Fremont, Elkhorn and | caping. He was burned to death.

Missouri Valley Railroad across the Fort Robinson military reservation in Nebraska. The House then resumed consideration of

the Inter State Commerce bill. Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making additional appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. He gave notice that he would call it up to-

The Inter State Commerce bill then passed -yeas, 158; nays, 75 "This," said Mr. Reagan, when the result was announced, is afitting celebration for the 8th day of January."

The vote in detail: Yeas-Alexander, Anderson, Bagley, Balleutine. Barksdale, Bayne, Bach, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Davis of Missouri, Dibrell, Eldrede, English, Ermenrout, Ferrell, Fielder, Findlay, Foran, Forney, Funston, Fyan, Garrison, Geddes, George, Glascock, Goff, Green, Halsell, Hanback, Hardy, Hatch of Missouri, Haynes, Henderson of Iowa, Heuley, Herbert, Holman, Holmes, Hopkins, Heuseman, Hunt, James, Jones of Wisconsin. Jones of Texas, Jones of Alabama, King, Kleiner, Lanhane Lefevre, Lewis, Lore, Lovering, Mc-Comas, McCormick, McMullen, Maybury, Miller of Texas, Money. Morrill, Moulton, Muller, Murphy, Murray, Neece, Nelson, Nutting, Oates, O'Farrell, Patton, Payson, Pierce, Peel, Perkins, Peters, Pettibone, Price, Pryor, Pusey, Randall, Reagan, Riggs, Robinson, Bobinson of Ohio, Rogers of Arkansas, Rogers of New York, Rosecrans, Rowell, Ryan, Shively, Singleton, Szinner of North Carolina, Smalls, Snyder, Spriggs, Stewart of Texas, Stocklager, Stone, Storm, Strait, Struble, Sumner of California, Swope, Talbot, J. D. Taylor of Onio, Taylor of Tennessee, Throckmorton, Townshend, Tucker, Tully, Turner of Georgia, Turner of Kentucky, Van Eaton, Wakefield, Wallace, Warner of Ohio, Warner of Tennessee, Weaver, Weiborn, Wemple, White oi Minnesota, Wilkins, Williams, Willis, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of West Virginia, nans of Michigan. Winang of Wisconsin, G. D. Wise, Worthington, Yaple and York-158.

Nays-Adams of Illi ols, Adams of New York, A ken. Atkinson, Barr, Bingham, Bisbee, Boutelle, Bowen, Boyle, Bratton, Breitung, Brewer of New York, Brewer of New Jersey, Brumm, Candler, Cannon, Chace, Cutcheon, Davis of Illinois, Davis of Massachusetts, Leuster, Dowd, Dunham, Elliott, Everhart, Greenieaf, Hammond, Hardeman, Harmer, Hemphill, Henderson of Illinois, Hepburn, Hewitt of New York, Hewitt of Alabama, Hitt, Hoblitzell. Horr, Houk, Howey, Jaffards, Johnson, Kean, Keifer, Kelley, Ketcham, Lacey, Libbey, Long, Lyman, Millard, Mitchell, Morse, Mutchler, Nicholls, O'Hara, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Phelps, Post, Potter, Ranney, Reed, Rock-well, Seymour, Smith of Pennsylvania, Stevens, E. B. Taylor of Ohio, Thomas, Tolman, Wait, Washburn, Whiting, J. S. Wise of Virginia, and

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Alabama contested election case of Craig vs. Shelly. A resolution which onseats Shelly (Democrat) and declares Craig (Republican) to have been elected, was adopted without debate or division, and

Craig took the oath of office. A contest then arose between Mr. Townsend, with the Mexican Pension bill, and Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, with the Congressional Library bill, and Mr. Stockslager, with a special order in relation to public building measures, each pressing his favorite proposition for precedence.

Mr. Stockslager proved successful in the struggle, his motion to go into Committee of the Whole being carried-year, 110; nays, 102. But the fight was not yet over, for another motion to reconsider was entered and another roll call was made to table this motion.

Mr. Randall then moved an adjournment. which was lost-yeas, 63; nays, 136 After a couple of roll calls on filibustering motions, the House adjourned.

Skaring Bink Craze.

Special to the Sentinel. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 8 .- F. B. Caldwell, manager of the street car line and Opera House, a few months ago built a skating rink on East Ninth street. It was a perfect success. The rink was crowded at put in it a provision intended to remedy the | day and night, lots of persons being turned from the doors. A party of city people see. ing the success of Mr. Caldwell's enterprise, at once resolved to build a rink themselves. A lot was bought, owned by Mrs. W. F. Reynolds. where the Democratic wigwam stood, and men were at once set to work on it. The rink is to be constructed within four weeks, to be of solid brick. It was rumored yesterday that a third rink was to be built, and by the side of the one before mentioned, the projectors being Messrs. Caldwell & Co. Mr. Caldwell was interviewed about the matter to-day, when he said that he knew nothing about the case at all. However, should he become interested in the enterprise he would use his utmost endeavors to make it a success. The Palace Rink was talked of long enough before it was commenced to give other parties an opportunity to build first, but no one had the backbone to invest money till they saw that the Palace Rink was a success, then they beame a brave set.

## World's Exposition Affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4 .- At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Exhibitors' Association and the United States Commissioners with Director General Barke, it was decided that in case exhibits were not placed ment on the Appropriation bill. It was at the World's Exposition or a satisfactory evidence of shipment presented by the evening of January 9, the allotment of space be cancelled and the space forfeited to the management. Four hundred applicants have heretofore been unable to secure space. The vacant locations will be promptly filled. All shipments delayed by the freight blockade in the city have been for warded to the and when the committee did not do what | have been placed in position, and only about Exposition Grounds. Over 5,000 car loads 100 car loads, received yester day and to-day. remain to be installed. It is pretty generally understood the installation of exhibits will be completed by the 15th of January.

The Grant Fund. New York, Jan. 8 .- Cyrus W. Field said this morning in regard to General Grant's refusal to receive the fund being raised for his benefit, that he had no knowledge of General Grant's reasons. He could only imagine that some friend of the General's had taken up the Vanderbilt claim. Mr. Field said he had returned every cent subscribed, but refused to state the amount aised. He stated that there would have been no difficulty in raising the sum, and Mr. Vanderbilt had told him that the property of the General's was intrinsically worth \$170,000.

A Fraudulent Assignment.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 8.-Judge Ramsey to-day decided that the assignment of Donald Gordon, a large dry goods dealer of this city, made in December, 1883, was fraudulent, and ordered the assignee to pay the claim of H. B. Claffin & Co., of New York, of \$200,000, for which they had obtained judgment.

Hoist by His Own Petard. FREDERICKSBURG, Tex., Jan. 8 - Yesterday morning, before day break, the jail caught fire. It centained one occupant named Allison, who was under indictment for murder. The fire started in his cell, and it was thought kindled by him in the hope of esSOUTH AMERICA.

Report of the Congressional Committee Regarding the Commerce Thereof.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 .- The commission to Central and South American States has presented its report to the President. It recites the manner in which it performed its duties. In order to secure more intimate commercial relations between the United States and the several countries of Central and South America, the commission finds that there must be: (1) Regular direct steam communication. (2) Commercial treaties and reciprocal concessions and friendly aid and advice as it tariff duties. (3) Simplification and would be for a General to succeed Brainard, Brecamridge, Browne, J. B., Brown of Pennsylvania, Budd, Buone, Cabell, Caldwell, Campbell, Cassidy, Clark, Cobb, Connelly, Cook, Cosgrove, Covington, Cox of New York, Cox of North Carolina, Crisp, Cullen, Curtin, Davidson, Carolina, Carolina, Crisp, Cullen, Curtin, Davidson, Carolina, Carolina, Crisp, Cullen, Curtin, Davidson, Carolina, Crisp, Cullen, Curtin, Davidson, Carolina, Crisp, Cullen, Curtin, Davidson, Carolina, Crisp, Cullen, Curtin, Curtin, Davidson, Carolina, Crisp, Cullen, Curtin, Curtin, Carolina, Crisp, Cullen, Curtin, Curtin, Carolina, Crisp, Cullen, Curtin, Carolina, Crisp, Cullen, Curtin, Curtin, Carolina, Crisp, Cullen, Curtin, Carolina, Crisp, Cullen, Curtin, Carolina, Crisp, Cullen, Curtin, Cur medifications of customs regulations in 4) Increase and improvement of Cousular service. (5) The establishment of American mercantile houses in Central and South America. (6) More intimate knowledge among American manufacturers of the wants of the people of Central and South America, (7) A system of banking connection and common standard of value (8) More liberal credits by our merchants. (9) The introduction of a bonded warehouse system in these countries.

With reference to the fourth proposition the commission says it has been urged with much force to recommend the establishment of a new executive department of the Government, similar to the Board of Trade of England, with a member of the Cabinet for its head, to which should be committed the care and arrangement of our foreign com-merce. In this department might be concentrated all the powers of the Government in watching, protecting and promoting the f or plant the pliant willow. commercial interests of the country in foreign markets, an agency under whose guidance and encouragement the great com-

merce of Great Britain has grown up. In order to encourage the construction of vessels to secure means of communication between the United States and Central and South America, it has been suggested that Congress authorize the Postmaster General to advertise for proposals for carrying the mails to and from the ports of Central and make contracts for that period with the lowest responsible bidder, under restrictions which shall guarantee as low charges per mile for freight and passengers as are now paid to fereign vessels,

With regard to the treaties, the commission indorses what was said on the subject in the message of President Arthur.

An Unusual Proceeding. WALL STREET, Jan. 8 -Opdyke & Co., the banking house which lately failed an-

nounced this morning that it had completed arrangements to pay in full. The assignee will pay a dividend of 70 per cent. almost immediately, and the remainder in a short A Good Bargain.

New Haven, Jan 8 - Andy McCarthy, the ght weight jockey, who was formerly bootblack in this city, has made a two years contract with Commodore Kittson, which will net him \$5 000 per annum.

Closed Down SHARPSVILLE Pa, Jan. 8 .- Douglass Forace, which has been in full blast continuously for five years, has been banked on account of a scarcity of orders.

Evarts' strength in New York. ALBANY, Jan. 8 .- The Evening Journal announces that Evarts has a clear majority in the Legislature. It gives him fifty-four

Removals From Office. [Communicated.]

The American people have reached that position once held by the Athenians. They "desire to tell and hear some new thing." No sooner is an exciting political campaign closed and the result made known than an eager contest begins as to the proper distribution of the trophies. Like the contest, it is a matter of interest both to the "ins" and the "outs." There are 100,000 of the former, and ten times as many of the latter, with all the friends on each side, who teel a deep intest in the matter, and they are so distribated throughout the country that the excitement falls little short of the late campaign. The efforts on the one side to retain place and on the other to obtain it are equally zealous, and it may fairly be presumed will increase until the controversy is settled. The recent letter of the Presidentelect-he has given the "ina" some comfort. It seems to them, however, that there must be some mistake about the matter as Democrats indorse the letter as well as themselves. They think, after all, the sugar-coating may conceal a bitter pill, or that it may be a yeritable apple of Sodom.

They fail to comprehend that civil service reform is a Democratic measure and is as old as the party. Under rules laid down by Jiferson, and were very similar to the present law on that subject, he was enabled to rid his administration of all objectionable place-holders, and to make what was then termed a "clean sweep." His rules for removal were "official misconduct, personal misconduct, negligence, incapacity, inherent vice in the appointment, partisan electioneering beyond the fair exercise of the elective franchise." By a strict adherence to bese rules he was soon able to substitute friends in the places of those inimical to his administration. The present law is little different and really no improvement on the above rules, and Cleveland can adhere to the law in spirit and in letter and "turn all the raicals out" Let him hew to the line as did the fair jurist her interpretation of Shylock's bond. There can not be found in the history of Presidents an instance where the removal rom office was more carefully considered and more fully comprehended than it was in the administration of Jefferson He had occasion to refer to the matter frequently on account of the oppisition to his course. In a letter during the first month of his ad ninistration he wrote, "Good men to whom there is n , objection but a difference of po itical opinion, practiced on only so far as the right of a private citizen will justify, are not proper subjects for removal" A few days afterward he wrote to Elbridge Gerry, "Mr. Adams' last app intments, when he knew he was appointing counsellors and aids for me, not for himself, I will set aside as fast depends on me. Officers who have been guilty of gross abuse of office, such as Marshals packing juries, etc., I shall remove, as my predecessors ought in justice to have done. The right of opinion shall suffer no invasion from me. Those who have acted well have nothing to fear, however they may have differed from me in opinion. Those who have done ill, however, have nothing to nope. Nor shall I fail to do justice, lest it shall be ascribed to that difference of opinion." Again he wrote to Mr. Lincoln, his Attorney General, and after mentioning several causes for removal, he said: "To these shall be added one more, towit: removal for electioneering activity or open and industrious opposition to the

principles of the present govern-

ment, legislative and executive. Every officer of the Government may vote at elections according to his conscience. but we should betray the cause committed to our care were we to permit the influence of official patronage to be used to overtarow that cause. Your present situation will enable you to judge of prominent offenders in your State in the case of the present election. I pray you to seek them, to mark them, to be sure of your ground, that we may commit no errors or wrongs, and leave 'he rest to me." We have quoted thus largely from the father of Democracy because the reasoning is sound and we are sure will commend themselves to the President elect and to all fair-minded men. It would be just as foolish for a man to attempt successful administration without in a campaign where his officers were spies from the camp of the enemy. If the President, as he indicates he will, carries into effect the law, there will not be a Republican left in office from the man who licks the stamps in Nasby's Confederate Cross Roads Postoffice to the holder of the largest portfolio in the gift of the President. In the case of clerks and purely ministerial officers, it is insisted that removals would be unjust and the public service would suffer; that many who went in the service young are now of middle age, and those older are now three score, and all are unfit for other avocations.

The argument proves too much, and it seems to us little less than cruelty to retain them, as large numbers of them should be relieved and permitted to take a walk toward the "Rockies" and breathe the pure air in the rural districts. They could enter a hometake much skill to turn the shining farrow

A little gentle exercise of this kind would be much better than an occasional trip to Cincinnati or Chicago as Deputy United States Marshal. Better for their bealth, their moral and their offspring. They might not receive as much reward; but less would suffice, as they need not be so particular about the shine of the shoe or the cut of the coat. The subject admits of no argument unless it would be that their removal would require the sarafice of an equal South America for a period of ten years, and | number of good men who in turn might become pensioners upon bounty, as to their places, every school districts could furnish a substitute. Many are no doubt praying to in thy mane cast out devils?"

Let him give them the written answer Sullivan, Ind., January 3

Smail Farms the Best. [Colorado Farmer.]

'Small farms are the best," said Mr. D R Emory, of Longmont, to the Farmer, a day or two since. "I know it to be a fact, be cause I've had experience with both large and small. In Colorado a man is very ant to get the land fever, and the result is he has more land than his means will allow him to cuttivate, or, if it be grazing land, he has no money to buy stock with; his purchase is of no use to him, and, unless by some extraordinary stroke of good fortune, he remains as poor as a church mouse to the end of his

Now the man who owns but forty acres determines to get as much out of this land as | possible, and to this end fertilizes it, sees that it is irrigated properly, and gets in most cases | as much as his neighbor who farms eighty. The natural reasoning then is that small ferms, as a rule, yield the largest profits. Another reason why they pay is, that whosver owns a small farm generally has poultry, swine, etc. As the farm does not take all his time, he sees the hens, the chickens and the turkeys have proper care. He has a few cows and a small dairy, which, as he is not obliged to be working the land all the time, receives the attention needed. The butter and cleese from this dairy are always well made and invariably bring the highest prices and meet with a ready sale. The eggs and poultry also sell well, the former being fresh and the latter fat and plump, as only well cared for poultry can be.

"On the forty acres can be grown a liberal supply of vegetables, and there is ample time to give them, too, the necessary attention. A little of everything is found on this farm, a perfect exemplification of mixed tarming. I have often heard people say of poultry on a farm, as an instance of how small things are regarded, 'Phaw! Chickens are a nuisance.' Yet I know a family in Celorado which this same nuisance furnished largely with their subsistence for one while."

Language of Cows.

A suburban correspondent sends the following amusing matance of intelligence in cows to a London paper: "The other morning, a very sultry one, two cows came to our gate, evidently on the lookout for something, and after being at first somewhat puzzled by their pleading looks the thought struck me that they might be in want of water. No sooner had this occurred to me than I had some water brought in a large vessel, which the poor animals at once sucked up with the greatest eagerness. The pair then sauntered contentedly away to a field near at hand.

In about half a hour or so we were surprised and amused not a little by seeing our two friends marching up to the gate, accompanied by three other cows. The water tap was again called into requisition, and the new comers were in like manner helped liberally. Then, with gratified and repeated 'boo oo's' (a unanimous vote of thanks), our visitors slowly marched off to their Pasturage. It was quite clear to us that the two first callers, gratified at their friendly reception, had strolled down to their sister gossips and dairy companions, and had infermed them-how I cannot say, can you?of their liberal entertainment, and then had taken the very pardonable liberty fof invit-

ing them up to our cottage. This morning we were again visited by the first couple, bringing a stranger with them; and I have little doubt these morning calls will be regularly repeated and afford my little household fresh pleasure and amusement in administering to their wants. The remarkable thing, to my mind, was the fact of the two first cows informing the others, as most assuredly they did, of the treatment they had received. I state the simple facts. I have in my time lived a good deal in the country, but never remenber anything like this remarkable instance of the cow's intelligence, nor, inceed, have I ever read—to the best of my recollection of anything like it.

A Millionaire to Homespun. [New York Letter in St. Paul Ploneer-Press.] I know another example of great wealthand I might allude to him as an awful ex ample-1 refer to Joseph Richardson, a wealthy contractor here. known to everybody as "Uncle Jo." He is now building the extension of the Grand Central Depot. As he hurries about his work-he always hurries-he looks like some old-fashioned miller, belated with a country grist. Uncle Jo is, worth, probably, some five or six millions, but he one boasted, in my hearing that he never paid more than \$12 for a suit clothes in his life. He is seventy-five years old this winter, I think, but he never bought himself an overcoat in his life.

Milking in the barnyard is an unclean method, and the cleaner the process the better the quality or the products.

VARIETIES.

"Can you give me a glass of water?" asked a man as he halted in front of the abode of a rural Kentuckian. "I reckon so. Here, you Sol, tote byar some drinkin' water far the stranger. Eay, mister, what State be yer

In Germany, they call the honeymoon the "Spangle week." We thought the spangle week usually came after the parties bad been married long enough to give the wife some deadliness of aim with the rolling-pin .-Burlington Free Press

One of the grandest mankind sights is that when the devoted wife of the erring husband, regardless of what the jeering world may say, goes to the corner grocery with saloon attachment and leads him home by the ear. - Kentucky State Journal,

"Well, what did you put in your wife's stocking?" "Oh, a house and los and a pony and phaeton and a lot o' little gewgaws." Of course you speak figuratively when you say you put all these things in her stocking" No, I don't, either. I married a St. Louis girl, you know."—Chicago News.

Parson Whangdoodle Baxter distinguished bimself once more at the funeral of an aged colored man: "Our diseased brudder was married fosh times during his life." said Whangdoodie, "but only one ob de widows am so fortunate as to be able to survive him long enough to be present on dis heah solen Lious occasion."-Texas S ftings.

"I don't see," observed Mrs. Grap, "why, when they are giving away all them fat stead and take a timber claim. It does not offices, they don't let women hold something." "They would, my dear, but the women won't do it," answered her husband. "Well, I should like to know, John Grap, what they'll let them hold?" He took his hat, looked to see that the hall door was open, and in trembling accents marmured, "Their tongues, my dear." - Boston Post.

"I hear you are without a preacher over in your congregation?" "Yes, he left two weeks ago." "Had a call at a higher salary, I presume?" "Not as I know of." "Health failed him, perhaps?" "No; his health seemed to be good." "Congregation didn't like his preaching, then?" "Yes, they seemed to." "Well, then, he resigned?" "No, not exactly. Fact was, he unloaded a Cleveland, their first prayer in many years, lot of railroad stock on us at 74, and the have we not prophested in thy name and shringage, together with some take about tar and feathers, took him out just as the stock touched 52,"-Wail Street News.

"I am more used to'riding horseback, and as soon as I straddled the layout I was wishing I had a buck rein, because I expected them to stiffen their znies and go to macking out they didn't I walked them over to the other end of the corral to gentle 'em a little, and directly they started off at an easy car or, and we'e coming around ha k right through the herd; and there was a dude there with a stiff hat who was trying to cut out a Poited Augus beifer in a blue dress, and I fouled, roped both my hind legs in a roop skut, and it had me stretched out reads for bronding quicke'n a spring cal can baw! with his mouth open and his lung stretched. But I got up and pot on again. and you ought to seen me exercise them yebicks. Of course they d buck when I tried to burry '-m and they would rear up and fall back when I tried to stop 'em too quick; but I'll leave it to the boss berder of the whole lot if I didn't gallop 'em round there for three or four hours, and had em roll over and over with me, and dian't get me off."-St. Paul Day.

"Take the bull by the horne" is an old adage, but you take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup by the tesspoonful. A few drops for a child. One bottle will save the lives of a family. For cough, colds, broughitis, etc., it is excelient and safe.

> S. L. Warner, Undertaker, Furnisher and Embaimer. 92 West Maryland street, Indianapoits

"THE OLD RELIABLE." 25 YEARS IN USE. The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age! Indorsed all over the World.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite. Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness aftereating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness. Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin-Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED. BERIOUS DISHASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents.

T'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR OF WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or ent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York,





This medicine, combining Iron with pure regetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsin, Indigestion, Wenkness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Favors, and Neuralgia. It is an unfalling remedy for Diseases of the

Ridneys and Liver. It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation-other Iron medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, re-lieves Heartburn and Belching, and strength-

ens the muscles and nerves. For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other Made only by BROWS CHRRICAL CO., BALTINORE, SE

PERTURNATURAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE

T have been suffering terribly with Rheumatte raigia, that you must always continue to suffer. Nor think just because nobody has been

able to cure you or your friends, that Neuralgia and Rheumatism are incurable. Think that a cure is im-ON T possible fust because the

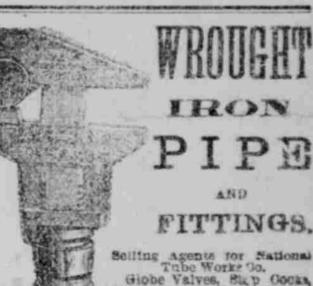
to accomplish it. Nor think that because ATHLOPHOROS has not been known ever since the foundation of the world, it will not cure Rheumatism and

Neglect the testimony of T the hundreds of sufferers who have tried ATHLOPHOROS and are now sound and hearty. Nor think that because you have tried fifty other things that failed, that ATHLORNO-Los is like them.

Don't be discouraged! The very thing that will cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia is ATHLOPHOROS.

Don't be Skeptical! ATHLOPHOROS has cured others. It will Cure YOU If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROSOF your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of recolar price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. ATHLOPHOROS CO., II2 WALL ST., NEW YORK

GERRESERRESERRESER N. R. FREEFFEGGERRECERRES



Globe Valves, Skp Cocks, Toxine Trimming PIFE TONGS, OUTTERS, VISES, A.PB, Stocks and Dies. Wrenches Steam Traps. Pumps, Sinks, HOSL BELT-ING. BABBITT METALS 125-pound Boxes). Cotton Wiping Waste, white and col-ored (100-pound bales), and all other supplies used in connection with STEAM, WATER and GAS, in JOB or RETAIL LOTS, Do a regular steam fitting business. Estimate and contract to heat Mills, Shops, Factories and Lumber Dry Houses, with live or exhaust steam. Pipe cut to order by steam-



HAPPY RELIEF

Speedily obtained at all stages of Chronic diseases, embracing the various forms of Skin Discusses. Rheumatism, Scrofula, Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Gleet, Impotency, Seminal Weasness and Spermatorrhes permanently cured. Skill and experience can be relied on, as I am a graduate of medicine and surgery, and longer located in this city than any other physician in my speciality I have made a special study of Female Discasses and their treatment. Can give permanent relief in Inflammation or Ulceration of Womb, Painful and Suppressed Menses. Reliable Pills, with full printed directions, sens to any address for \$1 per box. Consultation free and invited.

F. M. ABBETT, M. D., No. 23 Virginia Ave., Indianapobe N. B.-Please note the number, and thus avoid office near with same name.

